

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1848

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4848. 號八十月正年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

日六廿月二十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET &
Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON,
Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY
& Co., 4, Old Jewry, H. C. SAMUEL
DRACON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall
Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY,
19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau
Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE &
Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENSEN
& Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO
& Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co.,
Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,
Kowloon, HENDER & Co., Shanghai,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY
& WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
M. R. BELLIOS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
H. L. DAINYME, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
Esq.
H. ROFFIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and Country
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED
DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which
can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong
grants Drafts on London and the
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE- POSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE
CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
American PARLOUR and COOKING
STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET.
DOOR MATS.

California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
WHITNEY BLANKETS.

REP and other TABLE COVERS,
Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN—Fine TURKISH
TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW
LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.
NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS,
Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE
MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING
CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-
FAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every De-
scription.

FOLDING CHAIRS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS.
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every De-
scription.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN
POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF
LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

S A M U E L
S T U L T Z .
HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "CYPRUS,"
AND

HAS FOR SALE—
NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS.
WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds.

TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS.
HATS in EVERY STYLE.

DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.
88 and 90, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 11, 1878. ja13

TO BE LET.
HOUSES Nos. 5 and 9, Zealand Street.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-
DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60,
Praya Central.

Apply to
WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East:—
FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession
1st February.

As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking
out on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

Also,
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.
TWO Excellent STONE FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
LETT'S DIARIES, LETT'S DIARIES.
RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESSES.
RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.
HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILVER LAMPS.
French and English BOOTS and SHOES.
The New Patent LIFE VESTS.
PONY HARNESSES, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.
SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.
COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS.
SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.
FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.
DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.
AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.
SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.

BASS'S ALE,
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER.
Bass in Bbls., SACCOCCO'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 20, 1878. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CANTON.

THE "KIN-SHAN" will make a Trip
to CANTON and Back on SUNDAY
Next, the 19th Instant, leaving Hongkong
at 8 a.m., and CANTON at 4 p.m.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 15, 1879. ja19

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
in the Company will be Held at the Office
of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road,
on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at
3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose
of receiving a Report of the Directors,
together with a Statement of Accounts,
declaring a Dividend, and electing a Direc-
tor and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 16th to the
29th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja29

PLEASE NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHÜREN begs to advertise
that he will leave this Colony for
Europe on or about the 8th of March next,
and that therefore no Photos. can be taken
by him after the 28th of February.

Hongkong, January 13, 1879. fe13

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,
DR. BASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HUTCHINGS
begs to announce to the Community
of Hongkong that he will be able to supply
BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,
from 1st October, and trusts that they may
gratify him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite
the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Intimations.

MOORE & Co.,
"VARIETY STORE,"
NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer "IOHANG"
will make an Extra Trip to CANTON
on SUNDAY Next, the 19th Instant,
leaving Hongkong at 8 a.m., and CANTON
at 4 p.m.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1879. ja19

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to an-
nounce that, during DECEMBER and
JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large
and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and
ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably
under the Usual Prices.

Just Arrived from England, an Elegant
ASSORTMENT of SILVER CUPS, suitable
for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878. fe1

NOTICE.

THE Head Office of the CHINESE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
is This Day REMOVED to No. 39, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
pro tem.

Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

ABOUT \$7,000 on the SHIP, FREIGHT
and CARGO of the Danish Barque
"FLENSBORG," Capt. A. E. JACOBSEN,
for the Voyage hence to CHEFOO.

Offers will be Received at the Office of
the Undersigned till MONDAY, the 20th
Instant, at Noon.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents of
Danish Barque "Fleensburg."

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. ja20

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the
SOCIETY will take place about the
middle of FEBRUARY next.

The Days of Exhibition will be advertised
at an early date.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is
Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS
at No. 7, ASSURANCE ROAD.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the Fire, NAM HING
LOONG has REMOVED to No. 6,
STANLEY STREET, where Business will be
Conducted as usual.

Hongkong, December 3, 1878. ja23

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Messrs. BIRLEY
& Co. to sell by Public Auction, by
Order of the Mortgagees, on or about
the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class
IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"AMERICA."

of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873
by Messrs. J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbar-
ton, and Engine by Messrs. Todd and
McGregor, of Glasgow, with Compound
Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condens-
ing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal),
working up to 450 H.P. effectual; Con-
sumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons;

Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of
Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylin-
ders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multi-
tubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth,
extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold,
Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9½ in.;

Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.;

Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D.
W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100
Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bun-
kers; Class, Lloyd's 90 A1; Water

Ballast; "Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam
Winches, and HARFIELD'S Patent Wind-
lass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin
Passengers and Cabin aft, for 3. Boilers
retubed in Hongkong in June, and the
Hull and Machinery now in first-class
order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be
Sold SEPARATELY.

For further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEERS,
where Inventory and Plan of the
Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of
the hammer. The Balance on completion
of Transfer, expenses of which are to be
borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and
Inventory, with all faults and errors of
description, to be at the Purchaser's risk
at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from E. DE LABRENT,
Esq., French Consul of Canton, to sell
by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 28th day of January, 1879, at 2 p.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the
Estate of the late Captain LONGUEVILLE,

comprising:—
A large collection of BOOKS.
A collection of Chinese, Japanese, Co-
rean, and Annamite COINS.

Aneroid, Sextant, Microscopes, Tele-
scopes, Binoculars, Medicine Chest,
Breech-loading and Needle Rifles and
Fowling-Pieces, Spencer Repeating Ri-
fles, Pistols, and Cartridges.

Vases, Bronzes, Ornaments,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja28

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark
"J. H. INGERSOLL,"
Captain Dow, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Bark
"CONDOR,"
STEFFENS, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Ship
"FLEETWING,"
Guest, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1878. ja23

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
The Steamship
"KWANGTUNG,"
Capt. PUNCHARD, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 14, 1879. ja19

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and
taking through Cargo and Passengers
for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"NORMANBY"

will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 11, 1879. ja27

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
18th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Notices of Firms.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

BY Order of the Court of Directors,
I have To-day Handed over Charge
of this BRANCH to Mr JAMES SOMER-
VILLE.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, January 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on
the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is
admitted a Partner in this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby autho-
rized to SIGN BILLS of LADING by
the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself
as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and
AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD.

16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted
by us at this Port, CANTON and
SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from
this Date under the Style and Title of
VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself
at this Port and at CANTON as ME-
CHANIC and COMMISSION AGENT,
under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU
& Co.

T. I. E. von PUSTAU.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of
our Firm at SHANGHAI.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as
a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c.,
at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of
"J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. OTTO BENCKE in our Firm
CEASED on 31st December, 1878.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
JOHN GRANT SMITH and WIL-
LIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on
the 31st day of December, 1878.

MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED my BUSI-
NESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at
this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and
Lloyd's Register of Shipping.Club Chambers,
Hongkong, December 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This
Day CEASED to be a Partner in our
Business.

HEINEMANN & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as
GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENEKE.

Office, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

WE have To-day entered into Partner-
ship under the Firm of DENEKE
& GEORG as SHARE and GENERAL
BROKERS.

CARL DENEKE,
ERICH GEORG.Foddar's Hill, No. 2,
Hongkong, January 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to Close
his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies
that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or
by him, he will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business
has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS
LAPRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have
This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of their
Firm at Swatow, and have authorized
Mr. G. D. PIRMAN to Sign for Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

Halls.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.ON SATURDAY, the 25th January,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
LEOQUADY, Commandant GAUVAIN,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 24th January, 1879. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 14, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steam
Ship Company.TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.THE S.S. OCEANTO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 3rd February. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same to be required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 3, 1879.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent
of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
pro tem.

Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

Insurances.

BERLIN COLOGNE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the
Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000
Shareholders' Capital, " 6,000,000
Premiums and Interests
for 1877, " 5,167,643
Reserves, " 1,666,122

Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763

Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,507,981

THE Undersigned having been Appoint-
ed AGENTS GENERAL for the
above Company, are prepared to grant
Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on
First-class Risks at Current Rates.GROSSMANN & Co.,
Agents General.

Hongkong, January, 1879.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON.THE AGENCY of the above Company
at this Port and at Foochow has
This Day been Transferred to the Under-
signed, who are prepared to accept Risks
and grant Policies at Current Rates.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first-class Liver up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it has become known to the
Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar
name, is exported to India, China, &c., and
endeavored to be foisted on purchasers as equal
in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, they feel
it due to the public to specially caution them
against this compound and request their most
careful attention to the following distinctive
characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine)
Phosphodyne.1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold
only in cases.2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phospho-
dyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and
Signature of Patentee are printed on the
label of every case.4th.—Directions for use in all the following
languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish,
Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse,
Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.Without which none can POSSIBLY
be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is
patronized by the Aristocracy and the Elite,
extensively used in the Army and Navy, and
strongly recommended by the leading Medical
Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors throughout the Globe.In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOS-
PHODYNE is generally sold at an advance
on the English Price.The high Estimation in which Phosphodyne
is held is unquestionably due to its adminis-
tration in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous
Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of Dr.
BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly enter-
ed at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also re-
gistered in the Chief Cities of the World.Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned
that legal proceedings will be immediately in-
stituted by the Authorised Agents, against any
person or persons selling fraudulent imitations
of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOS-
PHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 2.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ang-ming,
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Chung-
The Idol Kwok Shing Wang.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
The Pekingese Ju-shi-king.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.Notes and Queries.—
Devices for Keeping Time.
Modes of Consulting the Oracles.
Chinese Bank Notes.
The Mammoth.
The Emperor Styled "Brother of the
Sun and Moon."
The K'ia-ling.
A Remarkably True Bird.
Legends on Escapades and Chinaware.
The Portuguese Sovereignty over
Macao.
Breeding Pearls.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.China Mail Office,
Hongkong, November 3, 1878.

Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SEVENTH RETURN of CAPITAL
at the Rate of TWO TAELS per
SHARE will be made to Shareholders of
Record on the 8th January, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on WED-
NESDAY, the 15th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the
Undersigned to Shareholders, or their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th
January, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, January 4, 1879.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;

N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in the
London, Continental and Eastern
papers.—

Dr. Dennis has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore
literature—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology
—*Fall Mall Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes—*Graphic*.

A very amusing and very instructive
book—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation—*Ill. London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly
Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Dennis for a
welcome addition to all existing stores of
popular superstitions—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being
to a large extent *not generic*—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work.
Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the boudoir as well as for the savant—
Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Dennis's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a
rich fund of matter on a very interesting
subject—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions—*London and China
Express*.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology—(Shanghai) *Celestial Empire*.

Dr. Dennis has contributed not a little
to exhibit the inner life and mode of
thought of the Chinese people—*North
China Herald*.

Amusing and instructive enough to com-
mand a

three sheets of copper, the property of the

Mr Francis prosecuted for the Attorney General. The following gentlemen comprised the Jury:—Messrs W. H. E. Dunn, Liddell, W. A. Linde; E. L. Woodin, J. N. Goodman, G. dos Remedios, and J. P. de Castro. The prisoner was found guilty, and he pleaded guilty to three previous convictions. His Lordship sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.

REGINA C. UN AKIU AND WONG AKWAI, —

Mr Ng Choy prosecuted for the Attorney General.

The prisoners were indicted for stealing \$0.60, the property of one Yam Ching; and further with assaulting the prosecutor.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

REGINA, V. CHEONG ASZE, — LARCENY.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing

and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Police Intelligence.
(Before James Russell, Esq.)
18th January, 1879.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION

with being found in the unlawful possession of two pieces of brass, the

Mr Alexander George Gordon, a moulder in the employ of Messrs Inglis & Co., identified the brass as the property of Messrs Inglis & Co.

LABOENY.

months' hard labour for stealing some copper nails the property of the master of the British barque *Echo*. The defendant said that he was employed nailing some copper on the vessel, and a clansman told him to

**PRIZE DAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S
COLLEGE.**

at St. Joseph's College this afternoon. The Governor (who was warmly applauded on his arrival) then presented the prizes

Hennessy and Major Palmer, A.D.C. There were present:—Richard, Raymond, C.

missary Moore, Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. G. Boulouze, A. G. Romano, Barretto, J. J. Francis, Remedios, Noronha, Dr O'Brien, Mr Carvalho, and a large number of foreign residents.

An address having been read by one of the boys, thanking the Governor for being present, His Excellency said he was much obliged for the address. He would first

The prizes having been presented—on

interspersed,—His Excellency said that, having distributed the prizes, he would (owing to the lateness of the hour) confine

the Christian Brothers, in that they had made steady progress in their work, especially as regards numbers. When they

was 75; the following year (1876) showed a total of 179; when last year he had the pleasure of speaking to them the numbers had increased to 212: and now there were

202 pupils in the school. That was very satisfactory as to the numbers. As to the results of the examinations, they had been conducted by perfectly independent examiners. His learned friend Dr. [illegible]

searching and thoroughly exhaustive manner; and his honourable friend Mr Francis (who was present to-day) had assisted. He was glad to say that those gentlemen reported that the

his was a middle-class school; and many of his friends present had long taken greater interest, so far as the State affairs were concerned, with more elementary and popular education for the lower classes, still

not interest themselves also in middle-class education. In England at this moment a controversy was going on, as to whether or not too much attention had been lately bestowed upon the lower, to the neglect of

go, he had a letter from his distinguished friend, Matthew Arnold in reference to his subject of the neglect of the middle classes of England. Mr Arnold thinks it will be a great blot if England neglects the

the Governor) agreed with him, and would endeavour to follow in the footsteps of those at home. He rejoiced to see that his honourable friend Mr Kyrie and others had been giving countenance and support

most unexpected and a great compliment
the hands of the pupils. In the address
they had just heard read he had received a
ple he had not before heard read, but he

people were sometimes proud of what they did not deserve; but he hoped that he would fairly be proud of being called the commander-in-chief of students, and indeed was now happy that he had done it.

... whatever titles he might receive from Her Majesty, or elsewhere, he should always remember that by which they had styled him. (Applause).

Bishop Raimondi, in addressing a few

ed that he need not repeat what the
ernor had stated regarding the increas
d prosperity of the school. During the
ar they had progressed very favourably
to numbers, and had made wonderful

did assure them that the examination of

a clergyman and a lawyer was thorough, and his friend Dr. Ellet and Mr. Francis had examined the boys strictly according to the standards, in mathematics, algebra, and geometry. The parents had full confidence in the school; and the community also were in its favour, to judge from the number of gentlemen who had given prizes during the last day or two. For their part they would always do what they could in this noble mission of education. The school was open to all—poor boys as well as rich; and when he visited the school, he generally found that the poor boys were more studious and had more application than the richer lads. They would always do what they could in this Colony, where their institutions flourished under the ever-glorious British flag (applause).

His Excellency observed that the best boy in the school (Master J. Remedios) would in a few days receive a second prize from a mysterious donor (applause). An address of thanks was then read by one of the boys, in which His Excellency, Mrs. Hennessy, and the gentlemen donors were thanked for their presence and gifts, in the name of the scholars. The Governor then left.

Spectacles of the boys' penmanship and book-keeping which were on view were very creditable to all concerned.

PRIZE LIST.

1st Class, 1st Division.—J. Remedios, for General Improvement, a Gold Medal, presented by Mr. J. J. Francis, and a Book, presented by Mr. J. J. Francis, E. Figueiredo, for Mathematics, a Gold Medal, presented by the Hon. J. M. Price, and a Book, presented by Mr. D. Noronha; H. Carvalho, for English, a Gold Medal, presented by Mr. J. H. dos Remedios; A. Remedios, for French, a Gold Medal, presented by Mr. P. Pichon (Consul for France), and for Arithmetic, a Book, presented by Mr. J. M. Armstrong; A. da Costa, for Religious Instruction, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. A. Coxon, and for Reading and Grammar, a Dictionary, presented by the Rev. Brother Director.

2nd Division.—J. Carneiro, for English Composition, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie; E. Carvalho, for Religious Instruction, a Gold Medal, presented by His Lordship Bishop Raimondi, and for French and Book-keeping, a Dictionary, presented by Mr. C. L. Thevenin; G. Sequeira, for Arithmetic, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. J. A. Barreto (Consul for Portugal); J. Goncalves, for Arithmetic, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie; L. Figueiredo, for Book-keeping, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. G. Sharp; L. d'Almada e Castro, for English, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. A. Newton; H. Dixon, for English Speaking, Grammar and Geography, a Large Dictionary, presented by Mr. Ng Choy; L. Castro, for Mental Arithmetic, a Book, presented by Dr. Barry; J. da Costa, for Composition, a Silver Medal, presented by His Lordship Bishop Raimondi; F. Carvalho, for Geography, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie.

2nd Class, 1st Division.—S. O'Ryan, for Religious Instruction, Dictation and Reading, a Silver Watch, presented by Mr. A. G. Romano; F. Brito, for Good Conduct, a Silver Medal, presented by Dr. Gomes, and for Grammar and Reading, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; M. Leon, for Writing, a Fancy Inkstand, presented by Mr. F. D. Guedes; M. Souza, for Writing and Reading, a Book, presented by Mr. J. Russell; R. J. Collago, for Spelling, a Book, presented by the Christian Brothers; F. Braga, for Arithmetic and Grammar, a Gold Medal, presented by Dr. O'Brien, and for Home Tasks, a Book; M. Pereira, for Arithmetic, a Book; M. Gomes, for Geography, a Book; C. Ozorio, for Geography, a Book.

2nd Division.—P. Assis, for Grammar, Dictation and Geography, a Book; J. Gomes, for Grammar and Dictation, a Book; J. Souza, for Arithmetic, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios.

3rd Class.—A. Ribeiro, for Arithmetic, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; M. Machado, for Arithmetic, a Book; F. Murray, for Reading, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; F. d'Almada e Castro, for Reading, a Book; F. Ribeiro, for Grammar, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; J. Prestage, for Dictation, a Book; C. Carvalho, for Good Conduct and Regular Attendance, a Book; L. da Silva, for Religious Instruction, a Book; C. Danenberg, for Free Handwriting, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; J. Malcampo, for Writing, a Book; J. Carneiro, for Home Tasks, a Dictionary, presented by Mr. Kwok Acheong.

4th Class.—E. Sequeira, for Good Conduct, a Book; P. Souza, for Arithmetic, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; J. Vieira, for Writing, a Book; F. Francis, for Memory Lessons, a Book; F. Jesus, for Reading, a Book; C. Barradas, for Writing, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; L. Ozorio, for Reading, a Book; D. Vieira, for Writing, a Book; F. Ribeiro, for Arithmetic, a Book; J. Grimes, for Dictation, a Book; G. Thomas, for Home Tasks, a Book; A. Moyer, for Improvement, an Album, presented by Mr. A. Roza.

5th Class.—E. Santos, for Reading, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; W. Rose, for Reading, a Book; A. Silva, for Religious Instruction, a Book; H. Hickey, for Spelling, a Book; F. Favacho, for Arithmetic, a Book; P. Roza, for Arithmetic, a Book; M. Collago, for Spelling, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; H. Oliveira, for Good Conduct, a Book; F. Sequeira, for Good Conduct, a Book.

6th Class.—M. Barradas, for General Improvement, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios; G. Gomes, for General Improvement, a Book; C. A. Remedios, for Reading and Spelling, a Book; M. Danenberg, for Reading, a Book; G. Costa, for Writing, a Book; J. H. Figueiredo, for Writing, a Pencil case; H. Campos, for P. gular Attendance, a Pencil Case.

Chinese Class.—Yeung Ah Shing, for English, a Book, presented by Rev. Brother Director; Leung Ah Shing, for Grammar, a Book, presented by Mr. Kwok Acheong; Leung Ah Shing, for Grammar, a Book; Leung Ah Shing, for Dictation, a Book; Kan Shun, for English Reading, a Book; Wong Wing Kwong, for English Reading, a Book; Chan So-nen, for Reading, a Book; Chong Cheong, for Good Conduct, a Book; Hip Hoo Kee, for Arithmetic, a Book; Yehing, for Arithmetic, a Book.

ANOTHER DARING NIGHT ATTACK.

Last night, or rather about 12 o'clock a.m., a daring raid was made in a house at Hong Ham, and the robbers, not satisfied with successfully looting the house, set fire to it, and thus finished their devilish work in a masterly manner. Unfortunately not a man has been arrested, and the rascals will by this second escapade be more than ever assured that they may rob, murder and plunder with impunity.

The thieves appear to have followed the tactics of those who made the recent attack at Wing Lok Street. They were well armed with rifles and spears, which they used unsparingly. It would appear that about 12 o'clock the Indian Constable on duty (No. 611) was just turning the corner of the boundary wall of the dock near the village, when he met about 30 men all in a body. He challenged them, and was immediately assailed; being struck on the head and the cheek with a sharp instrument apparently a spear he fell down, and was then kicked and beaten until he was black and blue, and his rifle was taken from him. An Indian watchman in the dock, hearing the disturbance outside, ran out of the gate, and seeing the ground bleeding, he ran along the village, intending to call another watchman who lived in the village, and alarm the police. He had not gone far when he was shot down and speared; the shot passing through his left lung. Having settled affairs so far to their satisfaction, the rascals then set to work about the business they had in hand. A number ascended by means of a ladder to the upper part of the house (a general storekeeper's shop) and intimidated the inmates, whilst others kept guard outside. There were about 20 men living over the shop, principally employees of the Dock Company, who, being aroused in this unceremonious manner, and being wholly unarmed, were easily intimidated. The robbers then appear to have descended into the shop and made straight for the safe. This was broken open, being of cast iron, and about \$500 in silver and notes extracted. With this and every other little valuable they could find, the thieves appeared satisfied, and at once proceeded to fire the house. By this time the neighbourhood was thoroughly aroused. P. C. Butlin, who is in charge of the Police Station at Hong Ham, had been attracted to the scene by the report of firearms, and had got to within 20 yards of the spot when he was observed by some of the marauders, and received by a volley. Seeing the state of affairs, and being alone, he naturally deemed discretion the better part of valor, and sought shelter behind a stone pillar. The thieves, apparently determined to be free from interruptions, fired one or two volleys up the street. The villagers were thoroughly cowed and kept within doors; one poor fellow—a fitter employed by the Dock Company, who lived about three doors from the house which was attacked—came out on his verandah to see what the disturbance meant, and was immediately shot in the breast. The wound is not dangerous, however.

The premises having once been fired, the thieves left in a hurry, firing their rifles as they went to insure their being uninterrupted. The Europeans in the Dock turned out on hearing the shots fired, but by the time they had reached the spot, the rascals had decamped. They therefore paid their attention to extinguishing the fire, which had by this time got a good hold of the house; and in this they did good service. Assistants also arrived from Teim Tea "sui and Yow Mah Ti; and with the small appliances they had, the fire was extinguished. The one building, although owing to the narrowness of the street and the nature of the buildings, the whole village might easily have been destroyed. Fortunately there was plenty of water ready to hand, and the fire was got under by 2 past 2 o'clock. There was a very strong wind and a high sea all night, and consequently assistance from this side was rather hard to obtain. It was of course never thought in Hongkong that robbery had anything to do with the fire, although it was plainly visible, and in fact the general opinion was that it was only an isolated match. Inspector Grimes sent Sergeant Flynn and a party of 12 men to the heavy sea it was a long time before they could reach the shore, which they did at Teim Tea Taul, and they then had a long distance to walk, so that the fire was nearly out when they arrived. The villagers say that they could not understand the dialect spoken by the thieves, who, however, were evidently well acquainted with the locality, and what is more with the house. The employees in the Dock were paid on the 16th, and most of them deal with the shop which has just been attacked, which is the wealthiest in the village and has been attacked but without success twice before. On the last occasion, about 12 months ago, the thieves endeavoured to blow it up with powder but failed. The shopkeepers' customers had only settled their accounts yesterday, and this is the reason of his having such a large amount of money on the premises; considering the nature of the attack there is little doubt but that this fact must have been well known to the thieves, and it is more than probable that some of the villagers were in collusion with them. It is said that the thieves came from Taiwan; at all events, wherever they came from there is not the slightest doubt but that they came with the express object of attacking one particular shop, and they would scarcely have done this had they not known there was good booty to be got. P. C. Butlin did all that he could do under the circumstances; he has more than once given evidence of his bravery. He fired seven shots at the rascals with his revolver, but whether any took effect or not is a mystery; he had his rifle and bayonet with him, and would have used them to good purpose as he is known to be a good marksman, but there was such confusion that it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe. He did come near being one of the shopkeepers, but fortunately recognized him in time. There was a deal of looting going on even after the gang had left the scene, and the shopkeepers assert that for some little time there was nothing but wholesale plunder going on from one end of the village to the other.

The Europeans who assisted at the fire were Mr. Liddell and Mr. Young of the Dock Company, Inspector Cameron, Sergeant Flynn, and P. C. Butlin and Myers. A high way soon persons for medical aid.

ance, and Dr. Young arrived at the Dock between 4 and 5 a.m. and pronounced the Indian watchman to be in a very dangerous state.

On enquiry at the Hospital to-day we learn that the watchman is not expected to survive, but that the other two are not dangerously hurt. The Chinese fitter was able to walk and left the Hospital refusing assistance. We understand that one man was arrested by P. C. Butlin, but he proved to be known to some of the villagers, who swore to his having been elsewhere at the time the attack was made, and there is so far very little hope of anyone being caught. We believe that when such attacks as that of last night prove successful that it is the custom for the thieves to let off crackers on the roof of the house and burn paper. Whether this was the cause of the fire or not we cannot say, but unless a few more cases of showing their defiance of law and order or draw public attention to the conflagration whilst they escaped, we can see no good the rascals would gain by firing the house once they had secured their booty. It would be interesting to learn if amongst the rascals of last night's drama there were any of the 78 lately released from Victoria Gaol. We are inclined to believe that they are the same men or some of the same who attacked Wing Lok Street. A spear similar to those found in Wing Lok Street was found amongst the ruins. We believe that the dying depositions of the watchman have been taken. The Government would do well to offer liberal, very liberal, rewards for the apprehension of the rascals who have thus again shown their defiance of British law and order.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, the following members being present: H. E. the Governor, Sir John Smale, and Hon. C. May, Tonnochy (as Acting Colonial Treasurer), H. Lowcock, P. Ryrie, W. Keswick and J. M. Price.

THE RETURN OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE. His Excellency said that before the regular business was commenced he had to announce to them that His Honor the Chief Justice had returned, and they all, he was sure, felt great pleasure in seeing him among them again restored to health. His Hon. friend Mr. Price had urged upon him (H. E.) that he should allow him to retire from the position of Colonial Treasurer which he had held for a time, and he had also applied for leave of absence. As his hon. friend desired to give some attention to the business in his own department before he left the Colony, His Excellency had complied with both his requests, and had had the satisfaction of appointing Mr. Tonnochy to be Acting Colonial Treasurer in the place of Mr. Price.

THE OPIUM FARM. His Excellency said they would remember that at the meeting of the Council on the 21st December he laid before them, and read the first time, an Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 2 of 1858, entitled "An Ordinance for licensing and regulating the sale of prepared opium." The Ordinance was prepared by Mr. Phillippe, the Attorney General, upon the instructions His Excellency had given him in accordance with what he knew to be the wishes of his honorable friends on the Council. Its object was to provide greater checks upon the smuggling of prepared opium, and to afford the Government similar powers in regard to proceedings immediately before the transfer of the license to new parties as were enjoyed by the Governments at Singapore and Saigon. The Bill had now been in the hands of the members of the Council since the 21st December. A few verbal alterations had been suggested, and the Chief Justice, who had been in communication with the Attorney General, would no doubt let them know the precise meaning of those alterations.

The Chief Justice then detailed the verbal alterations proposed, and said that with regard to the words "Revenue Officer" some doubt had been expressed whether they had not in this Colony the good fortune of not knowing really what a "Revenue Officer" was. The name had now been introduced for the first time in this Bill. As a term of law it was very convenient that the name should be defined, and he was happy to say it only applied to their legislation with reference to opium. It was necessary that the name should appear in the Bill, and they had therefore defined the name "Revenue Officer" in the first section.

His Excellency proposed that the Bill be read a second time.

Carried. His Excellency said he had now to move that the Standing Orders be suspended, and that they should go into Committee on the Bill.

Carried. His Excellency: You have heard from the Chief Justice his explanations of the changes that have been made—mostly verbal changes—in the Bill, and I may add to them that not only has Mr. Phillippe devoted his attention to the Bill, and the Chief Justice gone through it, but Mr. Russell has also gone carefully into it, and the copy I hold in my hand is the copy corrected by him. We may therefore assume that what has been done here has been done in accordance with the law, and I also believe it has been done in accordance with your intentions.

The objects and reasons of the Bill were stated by the Attorney General as follows:—

"The principal objects of this Ordinance are to impose some check on the outgoing opium farmer to prevent him from manufacturing or disposing at or near the end of his term excessive quantities of boiled or prepared opium to the detriment of the new opium farmer and of the revenue, and to give to the opium farmer increased facilities for his protection from competition by unauthorized persons."

Section 1 provides that no opium farmer or his licensee shall dispose of prepared opium at or near the end of his term or at any other time authorising the use of such prepared opium after 12 o'clock of the 3rd day after the commencement of the term of the succeeding farmer.

Section 2 provides that public notice shall be given by the outgoing farmer previous to the cessation of the term for which he holds the exclusive privilege of boiling and preparing opium and selling and retailing the same and that no boiled or prepared opium may be lawfully used after the date mentioned in such notice without the consent of the incoming farmer.

Section 3 provides that the outgoing farmer shall hand over his stocks of opium to the incoming farmer at current prices.

Section 4 provides that the opium farmer

shall not at or near the end of his term manufacture more than the usual quantity of opium nor sell prepared opium at less than current price or in larger quantities than usual at the time of year, nor sell, export, &c., any of his stock of prepared opium, but make over to the new farmer all his stock at marketable value and in the event of differences arising between the outgoing and incoming farmer in respect of this or the 3rd section provides for a reference to arbitration.

Section 5 amends section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, and is intended to make it clear that no person is permitted to use prepared opium purchased from a farmer whose privilege has expired. A proviso is introduced for the permitting small quantities to be used purchased from the old farmer or his licensee for a limited period after the commencement of the new farmer's term.

Section 6 permits the seizure by a Revenue or Police Officer of prepared opium found in the possession of unauthorized persons or in unauthorized places and also of utensils and vessels used or manifestly intended to be used for boiling or preparing opium.

Section 7 provides that where prepared opium is found in the possession of any unauthorized person or in any unauthorized place and utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium are also found in the possession of such person or in such place any raw opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be also seized by a Revenue or Police Officer.

Section 8 provides generally that where there is reasonable ground to believe that opium is boiled or prepared by any unauthorized person or in any unauthorized place any raw opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be seized by a Revenue or Police Officer.

Section 9 enables a Justice of the Peace to issue a Search Warrant as well as a Magistrate to any Police or Revenue Officer and authorises the person executing the warrant in addition to seizing boiled or prepared opium as provided by Ordinance 2 of 1858 section 6 to seize utensils or vessels for boiling or preparing opium and also where such utensils or vessels are found to seize any raw opium that may be found in the possession of any person having such prepared opium or utensils, &c., or as may be found in any such place.

Section 10 authorises the Governor to appoint Revenue Officers on the nomination of the opium farmer.

Section 11 provides that the names and places of residence of Revenue Officers shall be posted conspicuously at the Police Court.

Section 12 enacts that Revenue Officers shall be provided with badges which are to be produced when they are about to act as such Revenue Officers. Police Officers when acting as Revenue Officers are also to produce some part of their public equipment.

Section 13 removes any doubt existing at present by providing that penalties may be renewed summarily before a Magistrate.

Section 14 explains what the word "possession" is intended to mean.

Section 15 applies to and authorises proceedings to be taken when prepared opium or utensils or vessels for preparing the same are found apparently in the possession of one, and provides for the forfeiture of raw opium found at the same time and place.

Section 16 provides for the forfeiture by a Magistrate of raw opium found in the possession of unauthorized persons or in unauthorized places where it appears to such Magistrate that raw opium has been boiled or prepared by such unauthorized person or in such unauthorized place and enables him to deliver such raw opium to the opium farmer.

Section 17 enables the present farmers to terminate their term by giving a month's notice to the Colonial Secretary within one month from the time this Ordinance comes into operation, otherwise present arrangements to continue subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Section 18 provides that this Ordinance shall be construed with 2 of 1858, and may be cited as "The Excise Ordinance, (Opium) 1858-1878."

The Council having gone into Committee on the Bill, Mr. Lowcock said he felt inclined to take some exception to the words "Revenue Officer." It appeared to be, so to speak, the introduction of the thin end of the wedge.

His Excellency said the words occurred in the ordinances at Singapore and Saigon. Mr. Lowcock asked if they could not use the word "Excise Officer" they ought to avoid, if they could, any reference to the name "Revenue Officer," which had never yet been used in the laws and regulations of the Colony.

Mr. Tonnochy suggested the words "Opium Revenue Officer."

Mr. Keswick thought it would be well to use the word "Excise Officer." The term would be especially apt and convenient in another Ordinance which it was proposed to introduce, with reference to the Spirit Farm.

Mr. Lowcock was decidedly of opinion, after what Mr. Keswick had observed, that the term "Excise Officer" should be used.

His Excellency said he had not the slightest objection.

The Chief Justice said the term "Revenue Officer" must be altered all through the Ordinance, if the amendment were adopted.

His Excellency then proposed that the term "Excise Officer" be substituted for "Revenue Officer."

The proposal was adopted unanimously. Previous to the above amendment the section read as follows:—"I. The term 'Revenue Officer' shall mean the person appointed by the Governor under section 21 of this Ordinance, and for the purpose of this Ordinance, any boiled or prepared opium, or utensils or vessels used for preparing the same shall be deemed to be in possession of any person if he knowingly have them in actual possession, custody, or control by himself or by any other person."

Upon sections 4 and 6, coming under consideration, Mr. Keswick said there was a question in his mind as to the fairness of their provisions in regard to the present farmers. These people obtained their contract, under certain conditions of an Ordinance, and it appeared to him that for the Government to come now, when the farmers were almost at the end of their contract, and make conditions which were not brought forward at the time they obtained the contract, was perhaps legal, but it was questionable if it were hardly fair.

The two sections referred to read as follows:—

"IV. The holder of the exclusive privilege and his licensees shall, on the expiration of his term, hand over to the incoming holder, and the incoming holder shall take

over from the outgoing holder all his stock of raw, boiled and prepared opium at such prices as may be settled subject to the proviso hereinafter contained for arbitration in case of difference."

"V. Neither the holder of the exclusive privilege nor his licensees shall, at or near the end of his term, manufacture more than the usual quantity of boiled or prepared opium, or sell any boiled or prepared opium at less than the average current prices of the day, or in greater quantities than usual at the time of the year, and shall not sell, export, or otherwise make away with or dispose of any of his stock of boiled or prepared opium, but shall make over to the new holder of the said exclusive privilege the full and complete stock of raw or boiled and prepared opium at the marketable value thereof and in the event of any difference arising as to quantities of boiled and prepared opium manufactured or sold during the last three months of the term and the price of the same and of the nature and quantity of the raw or boiled or prepared opium so to be purchased or made over and the prices thereof, such difference shall be determined by three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the new holder of the exclusive privilege, one by the person whose exclusive privilege has expired or is about to expire, and one by the Governor, and the award of such arbitrators or a majority of them shall be final, and the arbitration or such other settlement shall be had at such time as or before or after the end of the term of the outgoing holder of the exclusive privilege as to the Governor may seem reasonable, and any award made may be filed in Court pursuant to the provisions of 'The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.'"

His Excellency said, in reply to Mr. Keswick, that the Ordinance they were introducing was practically, as he had explained before, the same as was in force at Singapore. Nothing was done in the Ordinances to prevent the present farmer from carrying on his business, as he had been carrying it on, up to the expiry of his contract; the only thing they did was to prevent the existing farmer from carrying on his operations after the 28th February. This Ordinance had been before the existing contractor since the 21st December last, and not one word of opposition to it had been whispered by him, and moreover he tendered upon that Ordinance. They merely protected the revenue, and the opium farmer had raised no objection to the Bill, and as it was legal, he hoped they would be able to pass it.

Mr. Keswick said his remarks had reference more particularly to section 6. He was anxious that the Ordinance might pass as it stood, and he did not take any objection to it for the purpose of obstructing its passage but for the sake of having perfect legislation. It seemed to him that the present holder of the license might desire to boil a large quantity of opium for shipment to Australia or San Francisco; he might desire to send a larger quantity than he had been in the habit of sending during the past year, but he conceived that under section 5 he would be deprived of that privilege. He was not quite certain that that was fair to the present contractor. The arbitration clause appeared to be fair enough.

His Excellency said that the clause was really favourable to the contractor, otherwise he could not dispose of his stock. In regard to the other point, supposing the contractor for during the last few months of his contract manufactured an extra quantity of opium for the purpose of sending it to Australia or California; what would be the result. He would not do it to sell the average quantity, but to do something during a period when he no longer held the Farm. Accordingly what they said to him was that he must boil and prepare and sell the average quantity which he had been boiling, preparing and selling. If the farmer attempted to prepare and sell more opium during the year there was a deliberate attempt to injure the incoming farmer.

The Ordinance was finally passed, and numbered 1 of 1879.

His Excellency said he might now mention to the Council that he had sold the Opium Farm for \$200,000 per annum for the next three years. He thought it was his duty in mentioning this to say that the credit of this was due, he thought very much, to the Commission presided over by Mr. May and Mr. Ryrie, whose report suggested the steps he had taken. They expressed the opinion that the Farm was undersold and that it ought to be disposed of at a considerable increase of price. He had taken both those gentlemen into his counsel, and also Mr. Keswick, Mr. Lowcock and Mr. Price, and they formed a Little Committee so long ago as August last for the purpose of considering means for increasing the revenue from the Farm. The first tenders were refused as not being sufficiently high; the existing Farmers then offered a somewhat higher sum, not much higher, an advance from \$150,000 to \$170,000. Having received an offer from the Saigon farmer, he thought it only proper to summon the existing opium farmers to come to the Council, and in the presence of the Council he informed them that he had received an offer of \$192,000. After some hesitation the existing farmers offered \$200,000. Both parties were finally required to put in sealed tenders, and on their being opened, it was found that the existing farmer offered \$201,000 while the Saigon Farmer offered \$200,000. The latter tender was accepted. It was, he thought, a matter for considerable congratulation that the Opium Farm in Hongkong had now for the first time fallen into the hands of a British subject, as was the Saigon Farmer, who he saw was present on that occasion.

The Chief Justice said he had accompanied the new Opium Farmer from Singapore, and he had found him a most intelligent amiable and, as he believed, honourable man.

THE PROPOSED SPIRIT FARM. His Excellency moved the first reading of a Bill relating to the proposed Spirit Farm. The Bill would be in their hands in a few days, and he would go into the details of it then.

THE GREAT FIRE. His Excellency said he would be glad to express to the whole community his sense of the great calamity which had recently fallen upon the Colony. A great calamity had occurred which had destroyed 368 houses having a total rental of \$120,000 a year. He would only briefly say that he had received from the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade a report which he at once sent to the printers, and which would be in the hands of the members of the Council in a few days. He thought he might tell them that without any delay he had been consulting those honorable gentlemen, some

of whom were then present, whom he was bound to consult in a matter of that kind, and he had arrived at the conclusion, which might of course be modified by discussion in Council, that it would be necessary for them in the first instance, to obtain a skilled and trained fireman who would have something to say with respect to the management of fire work. Secondly, it was, he thought, necessary that they should have an abundant supply of water. He would have necessary for them to have engines capable of proceeding to the higher levels of the town. The engines they had at present were very powerful ones, but they were very heavy, and Mr. Creagh reported to him in November that it was desirable to get lighter engines, and they had then in Finance Committee passed a vote of \$514 for a lighter engine. That vote was incorporated in the estimates, and the engine had been applied for. He also thought they ought to have a few more permanent, paid firemen (hear hear), and also a body of men such as they had at Shanghai called the Hook and Ladder Brigade. If they had those he thought there would be no necessity for blowing up houses with gunpowder—barbarous operations with which he had no sympathy.

On the night of the fire Mr. Ryrie was good enough to call him about 3 o'clock in the morning, and until then he knew nothing of what was going on. The town was built on the water's edge, and they ought to be able to drive water from the sea up to the higher levels, but of course if they had an ample supply of fresh water such as would enable them, with the aid of hydrants, to throw water over a house without the aid of an engine, the stopping of a fire would be greatly facilitated, and he hoped to effect some improvement of this kind.

Mr. Keswick said he was much pleased that His Excellency had brought this subject forward. No one who witnessed that fire could have any other opinion than that it was more grossly mismanaged than any fire probably that had occurred in the Colony. The points to which blame was to be attached it was not within his province to indicate at present, but he saw the fire from beginning to end, and he had seen previous fires, and he did not think anything of the barbarous custom of blowing up the houses to which His Excellency had alluded could have stopped previous fires or would have enabled them to have stopped the last. Certainly an ample supply of water, such as he had alluded to on previous occasions in the Council, for the benefit of the Chinese community, would have been of great value at the fire. For sanitary and domestic purposes, as he had before urged in that Council, a more abundant supply of fresh water was a first necessary in the Colony. When they had appointments made to the Fire Brigade they should be made with consideration for the importance of the office given to the recipients and no desire to benefit one person or another, and that the officer appointed should have some degree of competency for the post which he is called upon to fill. The fire had been such a sad calamity that he hoped the alarm that had been created would not be allowed to pass over until measures were taken to prevent for the future any such calamity being possible.

His Excellency: As my honorable friend referred to the fact that the blame rested on somebody I must say that, from what I could see and can see now, no blame attached to the civil officers of the Government, nor to the military or naval authorities and men. On the contrary my thanks are due to Mr. Creagh and the various civil officers and to the Police, and to all those who were connected with the Government; to Captain Deane, as well as to Major-General Donovan and his officers and men and to Commodore Watson and the officers and men under him, for their exertions on the occasion. I think it ought to have been remembered that the fire originated at a time when there had been a long drought in the Colony, that the wind was high, and continued high for a long time so that the fire raged undisturbed with great violence. There was a large number of houses destroyed by a fire here before, not so many as on this occasion.

Mr. Keswick: More honest than on the present occasion. I attributed the blame to no one; I think it is a matter requiring investigation.

His Excellency: I totally differ from you; I think no investigation is necessary. The persons engaged on the occasion were not to blame. I have explained where the fault lay. We had no engines that could go to the upper parts of the town; the water supply was insufficient, and in former fires in this Colony we had an ample water supply. It is to the faults I have indicated, and not to individuals that blame is to be attached, and whether those individuals are hinted at or named I assure the honorable member he is wrong in supposing that any gentleman concerned in extinguishing the fire in this Colony was to blame. If we had had the fire engine, and a hook and ladder brigade the fire might have been extinguished very rapidly. I can assure the honorable gentleman that the matter is perfectly safe in the hands of the executive—no investigation is needed.

Mr. Keswick: The fire did not break out in the upper levels of the town; it was confined to the lower portions of the town for a considerable time; your remark about the water supply being formerly greater than it is now is not, I believe, strictly accurate. I think from my recollection of 1867 that the water supply then was not so good as it is at present.

His Excellency: It was at a subsequent fire, I think.

Mr. May having made a few remarks in an undertone to Mr. Hennessy,

His Excellency said, he ought to have referred to what he said once at Mr. Roza's house by the men of the Fire Brigade. What he saw the Brigade do at that place reflected the greatest credit upon the Colony. Mr. Roza was with him said that whatever calamity this might be to the Colony, from what he had seen of it, he certainly could only come to the conclusion that the Volunteer Fire Brigade and Police reflected the highest credit upon the place.

Mr. Keswick said he thought no one could have witnessed the last struggle with the fire but would have been convinced that all His Excellency had said could be endorsed every word. No one could have witnessed the way in which the fire was grappled with and extinguished at Roza's corner without admiring the conduct of the firemen, and others engaged there.

The proceedings then terminated.

of whom were then present, whom he was bound to consult in a matter of that kind, and he had arrived at the conclusion, which might of course be modified by discussion in Council, that it would be necessary for them in the first instance, to obtain a skilled and trained fireman who would have something to say with respect to the management of fire work. Secondly, it was, he thought, necessary that they should have an abundant supply of water. He would have necessary for them to have engines capable of proceeding to the higher levels of the town. The engines they had at present were very powerful ones, but they were very heavy, and Mr. Creagh reported to him in November that it was desirable to get lighter engines, and they had then in Finance Committee passed a vote of \$514 for a lighter engine. That vote was incorporated in the estimates, and the engine had been applied for. He also thought they ought to have a few more permanent, paid firemen (hear hear), and also a body of men such as they had at Shanghai called the Hook and Ladder Brigade. If they had those he thought there would be no necessity for blowing up houses with gunpowder—barbarous operations with which he had no sympathy.

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Portfolio.

THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

BY ELIZABETH J. JONES.

"We need a younger man to stir the people,
And lead them to the fold."
The deacons said. "We ask your resignation,
Because you're growing old."

The pastor bowed his deacons out in silence,
And tenderly the gloom
Of twilight hid him and his bitter-anguish
Within the lonely room.

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory
Hung like a crown of gold,
And from the great church spire the bell's
Sweet anthem
Adown the stillness rolled.

Assembled were the people for God's worship;
But in his study chair
The pastor sat unheeding, while the south wind
Cared his snow-white hair.

A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret
Of sorrow's glad surcease.
Upon his forehead shone the benediction
Of everlasting peace.

"The ways of Providence are most mysterious,"
The deacons gravely said;
As wondering eyes, and scared, the people
Crowded
About their pastor—dead.

"We loved him," wrote the people on the
officiary
In words of shining gold;
And 'bove the broken heart they set a statue
Of marble, white and cold.
—New York Home Journal.

FOLDED HANDS.

They were so helpless when I saw them first,
The tiny fingers could not clasp a thing,
But folded lay upon the breast that nursed,
Too weak to wander and too frail to cling.

I saw them when the years had given them
strength
To clasp life's joys with passion's impulse
bold—
Two restless hands that found their rest at
length,
And folded lay within another's hold.

I saw them strained with labor's patient
strife,
Worn with the burden that they could
not bear;
First weakly raised against the woes of life,
Then folded in the calmness of despair.

One day we found them lying waxen white
Upon a breast grown strangely calm and
cold;
We softly hid them then from out of sight,
The folded hands that never shall unfold.
—Harper's.

ODE TO THE MOSQUITO.

Could thorns and thistles sprout a lung
Through which their sharpness might be
sung;

Were nettles like a baby born
To grow from darkness till the morn;
Were Hades hewed in one small thing,
Could curses buzz about and sing,
Hot tapers torments serenade
With whines on flying diables played;
Had alvers wings and beinaud heart
To set the true assassin's part;
Did evil hatch itself through flies,
Averian atoms in disguise—
Thou mudrons word of midnight air,
Straight could I place ye then and there.

Whence sally thy ferocious flock
As slowly my rheumatic clock
Goes hobbling through the solemn hours?
Whence come those pricking powers,
Minute, stilettoed villanies,
To sap the vitals of mine ease?
What mighty midge, in conscience' stead,
Disturbs the refuge of my bed,
Or pauses on infernal route
To drain life's very fluid out?

O water-risen dip'tral devil,
Thou starved victim of revel;
O empty wickedness with wings,
Thou insect-imp equipped with stings;
O law for flesh of human kind,
Gannet gilet with a miner's mind;
Thou pestilence on pinions gray,
Thou embryo eagle mad for prey—
What still more cruel can I say,
Thou hornet's ghost turned to other way?
—J. V. Cheney.

THE SINS OF THE AGE.—The ignoble
love of ease and pleasure; the degrading
worship of wealth; the demoralising frauds
and dishonesties that come of the fierce
hate to possess it; the senseless extrava-
gance of luxury that too often follows on
its possession; the effrontery of vice that,
flushed with pride and fullness of bread, no
longer condescends to pay to virtue even
the tribute of hypocrisy; the low cynicism
that sneers away all those better thoughts
and higher aims that are the very breath
of a nation's nobler life, and springing out
of these, the strife of interests, the war of
classes, the widening and deepening day
by day of the curious selfishness of poverty
hung up in natural reaction against the
ostentatious selfishness of wealth; the
dull, desperate hate with which those who
want and have not come at last to regard
the whole framework of society, which
seems to them but one huge contrivance
for their oppression; the wild dreams of
revolutionary change which shall give to
all alike, without the pain of labour and
self-denial, those enjoyments which are now
the privileged possession of the few, but
which the many long for with a bitter and
a persistent longing—these are some of the
seeds of evil which, sown in our own soil
and by our own hands, may one day rise
up, an exceeding great army, more to be
dreaded than the invading hosts of any
foreign foe. The glare and glitter of our
modern civilisation may hide these for a
time from us; we may fail to see how some
of the most precious elements of our national
greatness are withering in its heated atmos-
phere, or what evil things are growing to
maturity in the darker shadows that it
casts; but they are there, nevertheless; and
if we heed them not and reform them not,
the time may come when we may wish
that the sharp and sobering discipline of
war—may even the terrible trials and
shadows of defeat—had visited this time
to save us from the greater horrors bred
out of our own sin in time of profoundest
peace and peace.—The Bishop of Peter-
borough's Charge.

COMMON SENSE.—If only this much-
talked-of and best-praised gift could be
widely diffused among us, how vastly dif-
ferent would be our lives, and how much

less conventional we should become! If
we had each one of us but the moral cour-
age to take from its hiding-place the
common sense with which we are more or
less provided, to cultivate it by constant
use, and to act solely on its dictates, what
a very different world this would speedily
become! If each one acted according to
his own thought or opinion, instead of the
unwritten but obligatory law, "every one
does so and so," society would at once
assume a charming and refreshing origi-
nality. People would do things because they
wished to do them, and say things because
they really thought so; instead of in
obedience to the dictates of fashion. Ori-
ginality would cease to be considered "bad
style;" on the contrary, it would be duly
welcomed and warmly appreciated. We
cannot say, however, that we see any im-
mediate probability of the approach of this
much-to-be-desired millennium; indeed
those possessed in some small degree of the
gift seem chiefly bent on hiding their feeble
light under a bushel and imposing the
same duty on those more highly gifted
than themselves; although they are still
ready to join in a chorus of praise and
admiration, so long as common sense
remains quietly on its pedestal, and refrains
from descending into the arena of daily
life to disturb their minds or to condemn
their follies.—World.

A CLEVER BANK FRAUD.

Just now (says the Daily Telegraph) it is
to the little kingdom of Belgium that we
are indebted for the last great sensational
crime, though it is devoid of that savage
coarseness of incident which too often marks
the artistic *tout ensemble* of French sensuality.
The criminal is one Eugene T'Kindt.
Rondobeeke, a respectable young fellow,
whose young age was started in life as a
subordinate clerk in the Bank of Belgium,
and he stands charged with having embezzled
or stolen no less than £20,000. Eugene
T'Kindt was a clever youth, and soon after
entering the bank did what most criminals
of his ability do—he detected a weak spot,
a loophole of laxity—in the working of its
"system." The Bank of Belgium was the
favourite receptacle for the deposit of small
tradesmen's securities and savings. The
weak spot in its plan of working was this,
that when securities were lodged with it no
record in detail of the fact was made. In
a vague way the general title of the security
was entered in the books, and the depositor's
name was noted. But beyond the record
that such and such a person had on a given
date deposited shares or scrip of a certain
company, to an amount named, the books
of the bank took no cognisance of the trans-
action. Any sharp clerk could see at a
glance what was wrong in this system. No
accurate note was taken of the securities,
so as to enable them in each case to be
exactly identified with the names of their
depositors. No attempt, in other words,
was made to check the "numbers" as well
as the amount of these securities, and of this
fact young T'Kindt soon made profitable
use. He had one hundred and sixty
pounds a year of salary, and had sole charge
of these securities, amounting in value to
many millions sterling. It never occurred
to his worthy chief, M. Fortamps—a great
financier and a senator to boot—as odd that
a clerk with one hundred and sixty pounds
a year could live like a lord and enjoy life
with the prodigality of a prince; that he
could have a town house, a rural villa, a
picture gallery, a box at the Monnaie, a
racing stable, and all sorts of delightfully
wicked but ruinously expensive luxuries.
Yet how, it will be asked, even under the
laxest system and most credulous manager,
was a young bank clerk in T'Kindt's
position able to steal £20,000? Nothing
could be simpler than the modus operandi.
When he wanted money, he merely ap-
propriated scrip or any valuable security
deposited in the bank. When the depositor
asked for delivery of the said scrip, T'Kindt
blandly handed him scrip similar in kind
and amount that had been deposited by
somebody else. As he always took care to
tap a large area of deposits, he never ex-
hausted any single one to such an
extent as to render it impossible to meet a
sudden call from some depositor whose
lodged securities might have been embezzled.
As nobody took note of the numbers
of their "shares," and as the bank kept no
record of anything but their amounts,
nobody knew or could know on withdrawal
his property that what he got was
identical with what he had lodged. Then
no one had any motive to suspect T'Kindt.
He was an unusually obliging young gentle-
man—lending people money on easy terms,
getting favours for them, paying their
dividends at sight without deducting com-
mission—in fact, he behaved as though his
one object in life were to popularise the
bank with all classes of the community.
As for the directors, why should they be
suspicious of a young fellow who did
so much good work for them on a hundred
and sixty pounds a year, and never asked
for an increase of salary? One day,
it is true, they were startled by M. Bi-
choffelm, the eminent financier, lodging
a complaint to the effect that 1,568 shares
of the Namur and Liège Railway, belong-
ing to him, whose numbers he had noted,
had, without his knowledge, been abstracted
from the bank, and deposited in another
establishment of which he was himself a
director. He went and demanded the
scrip, but was told by T'Kindt that, as the
office was closing, he must come next day.
He came next day, and after waiting a
quarter of an hour, had his shares, which
had been meanwhile recovered, tendered to
him as if nothing was out of joint in the
transaction. As for his complaint, so
cleverly did T'Kindt defend himself
and so artfully did he dwell on the
popularity the bank had gained through
his exertions, that, instead of looking
into his record of securities, the directors
accorded him a vote of thanks. Even
his chief, M. Fortamps, abated not a
 jot of his confidence in him, and only in-
spected his ledgers after giving him a few
days' notice of his intention to do so. One
day, however, T'Kindt began to find the
atmosphere of Brussels getting uncomfort-
ably warm, and feeling he would benefit
by a change of climate, he set out for New
York. He might have added a new chapter
to the financial history of the Great Re-
public had it not been that he was captured
at Liverpool with three hundred and twenty
thousand pounds of other people's money
in his carpet-bag.

FOUR MILLIONAIRES.

Four residents of San Francisco have
died since the beginning of the year—Hop-
kins, Colton, Reese, and O'Brien—all of
whom began life in poverty and died reputed
millionaires, each of them leaving

an estate estimated at more than \$3,000,000
dollars. The San Francisco *Alta* gives the
following account of the four:—Hopkins
was strictly economical, fond of business, and
the sake of business, with a strong sense of
duty, a dislike of display and of any parti-
cipation in political management. He was
a quiet, just man, liked and trusted by all
who knew him well; fitted to thrive by pru-
dence and thrift, avoiding everything that
looked to him like speculation, but not un-
able to comprehend or undertake great
enterprises, such as the Central Pacific was
at the beginning. Colton was a very differ-
ent man. He began life as an office-holder,
was a natural politician, and was fond of
participating in public movements and in-
fluencing men about him. He had a natural
liking for speculation, and made many in-
vestments which would never have found
favour with Hopkins; but he was much
more careful than the average speculator.
He enjoyed the highest as well as the low-
est making of his money. He was proud of
his magnificent home, and was the only one
of the four that had one, Hopkins, dying
before the completion of his palace, which
he built rather as a sense of duty to Cali-
fornia than to gratify his own taste. Like
the others, Colton had an excellent reputa-
tion for fair dealing. It would, we imagine,
be no injustice to Michael Reese to call him
a gentle miser. He had a genius for lend-
ing money. An excellent judge of men and
a sound thinker, he carefully studied the
investments offered to him before accepting
them. It was his rule to rely exclusively
on his own judgment, and never take a
large risk merely because of a possibility of
large gains. Reasonable certainty of a mo-
derate profit was, in his opinion, the first
requirement in a business transaction. After
he had acquired his first million he bor-
rowed largely, and nobody knew better
how to borrow cheap or to lend dear. He
provided himself with a good stock of
available securities, from which he could
readily obtain money from people who
could not lend unless they could obtain
their funds at very short notice. He loaned
at much higher rates. It is said by those
who ought to know that he made 200,000
dollars annually on borrowed money. He
paid several visits to Europe, and some-
times indulged in little luxuries; but his
expenditures for personal enjoyment were
generally less than those of men with an
income of 2,000 dollars a year. His only
gift of money for a public purpose in his
lifetime, so far as we know, was that of
\$3,000 dollars to purchase Lieber's library for
the State University. He could make him-
self agreeable in company, and was fair and
faithful in business transactions. W. S.
O'Brien had no uncommon capacity in any
respect, and in the ordinary course of events
he would never have made more than a
moderate fortune. He owed much of his
great success to genial manners. As a good
fellow he had few superiors. He always had
a cheerful word for everybody, and every-
body liked him. His popularity contributed much
to give a start to the house of Flood and
O'Brien, and he was fortunate enough to be
associated with men whose special know-
ledge and talents raised the firm to princely
wealth. He did not bother himself much
in the acquisition or in the management of
his wealth; it added little to his enjoyment
and made little change in his tastes or as-
sociations. He was to the last the same
plain, simplehearted man among his old
friends as in the earlier days. Each of
these four men deserved his good fortune,
which did no harm to the community. Hop-
kins obtained much of his wealth from Go-
vernment subsidies; but in return he
helped to build 2,000 miles of railroad, and
he made a good return for all he got.
Colton helped to build 700 miles of rail-
road. O'Brien's wealth contributed to erect
one of the finest buildings and to found one
of the wealthiest banks in the United States.
Hopkins, O'Brien, and Reese were childless;
Colton leaves two daughters. The millions
accumulated by one generation will be dis-
tributed by the next.

WHY KILL THE WRONG MEN?

The tendency to humanitarianism in dealing
with our criminals has been and is, to a
great extent, desirable and beneficial; but
it has its limits. Statistics doubtless prove
an overrated decrease of recidivists of late
years; but with an average of 16,000 fresh
convictions every year, and with the daily
records of barbarities which familiarity has
deprived of much of their atrocity, it is not
too much to say that there cannot be less
than 2000 convicted criminals in English
gaols whose inmate villany puts them outside
the pale of hope. Among these are the
calculating plotters whose schemes have
robbed the widow and the aged of their sole
support, the fiends whose brutal lust has
ruined their victims; the murderers who by
legal quibbles have dodged the hangman,
and other well-known types of second-class
evil. Our great convicts establishments overflow
with creatures of this sort—veritable wild-
beasts most of them—whom no punishment
can frighten into decency, and no kindness
seduce. These we build houses for, feed,
fatten, clothe, educate, train in handicrafts,
spend fortunes in qualifying them to compete
with honest workers whom we help them to
out, and then we turn them out into the
world healthier, more knowing and less
clumsy, to pursue the career of their choice.
Perhaps the most arduous of all tasks purely
from the physical standpoint, is that of the
miner. He has to face not only ever im-
minent dangers to limb and life, but the
gloom of the deep pit and the still gloomier
associations which haunt his mind as he
recalls the fate to which his predecessors
have been doomed by the fatal choke-damp
and fire-breast. The collier is essential to
the community; the convict has forfeited
his claim to recognition. The collier spends
his time and strength in perpetual midnight
knowing full well that "accidents" occur
with undeviating certainty; which claim a
large percentage of pitmen as their victims,
with no means of self-protection and scant
hope of lucky escape. The convict settles
down to learn a handicraft by which he may
legally earn an honest workman of employ-
ment, with the cheering assurance that a
generous Government has used every pre-
caution to prolong his valued life. In only
two pit explosions, within the past three
months, over four hundred and twenty
hard-working colliers have been burnt to
death, and there are many more than two
fatal pit "accidents" every year. There are
no such wholesale calamities in our convict
Prisons. The death-rate among convicts is
surprisingly low. Independence most of his
himself in honest industry. The convict establishments
of England, not including ordinary
gaols and criminal lunatic prisons, cost but
little under half a million every year, the

entire cost of all classes of prisons being
over three-quarters of a million sterling.
Seeing that a certain percentage of Eng-
lishmen have to be killed in coal mines
every year, the question forces itself whether
it would not be better—regarded in the
abstract—to nominate those who are a curse
to society instead of those who are a blessing.
If lives must be sacrificed, why
not those that are least valuable? Why
should not detachments of our most danger-
ous and incorrigible convicts be employed in
coal-getting in dangerous mines? Would
it be cruel? Then we are cruel to our ir-
reproachable colliers. But the working in
mines is not initiated cruelly, for thousands
volunteer for the duty, accepting the risks.
If convicts of the worst class were sentenced,
say to two years out of every five of the
ordinary term, to be spent in the working of
a dangerous mine, they would be on better
terms with the honest men who labour all
their lives in pits. But it might be made
optional for the convict, with inducement of
reduction in time according to his pit
servitude. The work would be scarcely more
difficult than the stone-hewing at Dartmoor,
and would have its privileges both of petty
pay and above-ground exercise. Our political
economist might raise an objection on the
score of depriving the colliers of their occu-
pation. But this is precisely—*mutatis
mutandis*—what convicts have been doing
for years past. The mat-making, tailoring,
stone-quarrying, and harbour-building which
prisoners are now engaged in mean ruin
to thousands of craftsmen who have been
ousted from market by the competition of
our prison manufacturers, which turn out for
five shillings articles of which the materials
alone cost four-and-sixpence. But this is not
the matter the truth is that by turning
convicts into colliers in dangerous mines the
displacement would be only from perilous to
safer occupation and worthy citizens would
be spared to maintain in honourable inde-
pendence their families who are now rack-
ed and pauperised by disastrous accidents.
The labour-force that would thus be pre-
served would make for the social and the
pecuniary advantage of the community,
which now loses the gain and gains a
greater loss.

To say that society has no right to inter-
fere if an honest man deliberately courts
danger, nor to force even an irredeemable
criminal into the way of danger, is no sound
objection, for the law does punish those who
voluntarily court death or peril their lives
for the sake of gain; and on the other
hand, the sentencing a criminal to death or
servitude for life, even when the death
penalty is remitted, a declaration that he is
not fit to live in this world. If, then, a
suggested pit was open and ready to be
worked, the Government might without
negotiation prohibit the brave volunteers—
men with young families—from
entering upon the hazardous task, of course
using its influence to find them safer em-
ployment of equivalent value, might be
managed by giving them the work now
done by an equal number of convicts, apart
from other measures. If one of the period-
ical "accidents" should happen, caused either
by the mysterious working of a natural law
or by the wickedness of an individual, and
an explosion ensued, the awful calamity
would duly affect us, but we should have
the consolation of knowing that the lives
lost were those which society had already
deemed were worthless and dangerous.—
World.

SCIENTIFIC CHURCH SINGING.

Many are the "hits" at quartette-choirs
besides those of Dominic Talmage and Mr.
Moody. One caricatures the singing of the
line
"Welcome sweet day of rest"
thus:
"Wap kan swan dan dan ran."

Another thus:

"We-e-o-o co-o-o-o-me, sve-e-o-o-et day of
re-o-o-est."

Suppose we turn the tables and try to ex-
press on paper some of the old style singing.
Take the old hymn tune "Exhortations," one
of the most popular of its tribe. As ordi-
narily sung it runs thus:

"On Jaw-aw-aw-dan's staw-aw-aw-my
ba-a-anks
I sta-a-and,
And on-a-ast a wi-i-ishful eye."

A company of the blessed "old folks"
will pepper "Kentucky," another popular
ballad, with slides, trills, *arpeggio* turns,
grace notes, and runs enough to serve
Händel or Rossini for a dozen songs! But
the crowning apology for "scientific" sing-
ing is found in the execution of "China"
in the nasal style, once supposed, and still
thought by some good people to be peculiarly
pious and edifying, in which the consonant
"m" is heard like the drone of a bagpipe or
the wheeze of a maledone, with a baritone
note broken loose. It must be sung to give
its true effect:

"W'hy n'de n'w mourn n'dopa-arted from
z-z-z
n'Or shake n'at n'death's a-a-larm-z-z-z
n'Tis n'but n' the voice n'that Jesus n'd'z-z-z
n'To-o call n'us n'to his ah-m-z-z-z!"

No quartette choir in the universe can

beat this—at least so says Dr. Wentworth.—

Troy Times.

A WHALE'S DEATH FLURRY.

"Hurrah, boys! see, she rises!" was the
general shout. Up came the whale, more
suddenly than we expected. A general dash
was made at her by all the boats. "Stern,
for your lives; turn all!" cried some of
the more experienced harpooners. "See,
she's in a flurry!" First the monster flap-
ped the water violently with its fins; then
the tail was elevated aloft, lashing the
ocean around into a mass of foam. This
was not its death flurry, for gaining strength
before more harpoons or lances could be
struck into it, away it went again,
leaping toward the ice. Its course was
clearly directed by a small whirling eddy;
which showed that it was at no great dis-
tance under the surface, while in its wake
was seen a thin line of oil and blood, which
had exuded from its wound. Wounded, how-
ever, by its exertions and its former deep
dive, it was again obliged to come to the
surface to breathe. Again the eager boats
dashed in almost running on its body, and
from every side it was pined with lances;
while another harpoon was driven deep into
it, making it doubly secured.

Our boat was the most incautious, for we
were right over the tail of the whale. The
chief harpooner warned us: "Back, my
lad; back all," he shouted out, "his own boat
pulling away." "Now she's in her death
flurry." These words were not out of his
mouth when I saw our harpooner leap from
the boat and swim as fast as he could to-
ward one of the others. I was thinking of

following his example, knowing he had good
reasons for it, for I had seen the flus of the
whole flap furiously, and which had warned
him, when a violent blow, which I fancied
must have not only dashed the boat to
pieces, but have broken every bone in our
bodies, was struck on the keel of our boat.
Up flew the boat in the air, some six or
eight feet at least, with the remaining
crew in her. Then down we came, one
flying on one side, one on the other, split-
ting and striking out together, while
the boat came down with her keel up-
permost, not much the worse either. Fortu-
nately we all got clear of the furious blows
the monster continued dealing with its tail.
"Never saw a whale in such a flurry," said
old David, into whose boat I was taken.
For upward of two minutes the flurry
continued, we all the while looking on, and
no one daring to approach it; at the same
time a spout of blood and mucus and oil
ascended into the air from its blow-hole and
sprinkled us all over. "Hurrah, my lads,
she spouts blood!" we shouted each to the
other, though we all saw and felt it plain
enough. There was a last lash of that tail,
now faint and scarcely rising above the
water, but which, a few moments ago,
would have sent every boat around it flying
into splinters. Then all was quiet. The
mighty, mass, inanimate, turned slowly
round upon its side, and then it floated
belly up and dead.

SALMON-FISHING.

The delights of salmon-fishing, the hook-
ing of the monster, the excited chase, and
the capture after, it may be many a long
mile of "play," are known only to those
initiated and the expert. But there are
other scenes in the life of the salmon not
unmingled with the poetic, and which at
present rise to our mental view. The scene
is a long stretch of sandy shore on the
Firth of Forth: the time is evening, with
a setting sun fast disappearing behind a
bank of clouds, and throwing a fiery
effulgence over land and sea. There, re-
wards from the very door of the salmon-
fisher's hut, runs a long line of nets sup-
ported on huge poles, and throwing itself
here and there into huge pockets, in which
the finny prey is enticed, bewildered, and
finally captured. The tide is receding,
and the salmon-fishers, in huge jackboots,
wade to the furthest limits of the shore,
and then as they merge into deeper water,
push off for the nets in their flat-bottomed
"cobbles." Soon they reach the first of
their great net-pockets; and one unwinds
a man-hole in the net, and enters the
pocket wading about in his great boots,
and armed with a net borne on the end of
a stout pole. Cautiously he feels his way
about, groping with the net around the
laid-out net, like a hunter seeking some
agile quarry. Splash—there goes a tall-
fin! The net has touched fish, and now begins
the chase in earnest. Slowly the fisher car-
ries round and round the pocket, until at last he
presses his prey into a corner of the huge
purse. The contest of man and fish now
begins. Sloping his net, the fisher con-
trives to edge his fish into it, and cautiously
shifts fish and net, still under water, nearer
and nearer to the man hole at which the
cobbles wait. Now comes the tug of war.
The net is lifted suddenly; the great fish
is in its toils, but it is as much as the man
can do to grasp the net itself, and lift it
so that his neighbour may seize the great
glittering fish, and send it painlessly to
the shades. A grise and other salmon
follow; and as the last pocket is emptied
of its contents the fisher is pretty sorely
laden, and has to be fastened far beyond its
former anchorage, whilst its owners carry
the rich spoil of the sea homewards.—
Cassell's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

RECRUITS.—A special order by the Field
Marshal Commanding in Chief directs that,
until further orders, the minimum height of
recruits for the Royal Engineers and Infantry
of the line will be raised as follows:—
Royal Engineers (sappers) from 5 feet 6
inches to 5 feet 8 inches; Infantry of the
line from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.
The minimum height for rifle regiments
remains as at present, 5 feet 4 inches.

TO MAKE COOKS AIR-TIGHT AND WATER-
TIGHT.—A German chemical journal recom-
mends the use of paraffine as the best
method of making porous coals gas-tight
and water-tight. Allow the coals to remain
for about five minutes beneath the surface
of melted paraffine in a suitable vessel, the
coals being held down either by a perforated
lid, wire screen, or similar device. Coals
thus prepared, the writer says, can be easily
cut and bored, have a perfectly smooth
exterior, may be introduced and removed
from the neck of a flask with ease, and
make a perfect seal.

ST. JAMES'S, HATCHAM.—We hear that
the Rev. Arthur Tooth has completed his
resignation of St. James's, Hatcham, having
signed the necessary documents, which had
been prepared some time ago, during the
past fortnight. It is said that the Bishop
of Rochester has not, so far, accepted the
rev. gentleman's resignation, and that it is
possible that the bishop may refuse to
institute the parson's nominee. It is be-
lieved that should the bishop refuse to
accept Mr. Arthur Tooth's resignation he
will return to Hatcham and himself con-
duct the services at St. James's.—John
Sullivan.

A MARTIN TO SCIENCE.—An American
naturalist, while investigating the causes
and effect of the poison of a wasp sting,
nobly determined to make himself a martyr
to science, and accordingly handed his
thumb to an impalpable insect he had caged
in a bottle. The wasp entered into the
martyr business with a great deal of spirit,
and backed up to the thumb with an abrup-
tness which took the scientist by surprise.
He was so deeply absorbed in the study
of remedies that he forgot to make any
notes; but his wife wrote a paragraph in
his notebook, for the benefit of science,
that the primary effect of a wasp-sting is
abrupt and terrific—and such words.—
Medical Press.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT.—In the
New York *Sun* of November 15, an interview
between a member of the staff of that paper
and Mr. Edison is reported. Mr. Edison
stated that he was positive his invention
would show that the electric light was much
cheaper than gas, and he was putting up a
new building 125 feet long to demonstrate
the utility and economy of his discovery.
The building, he added, would be completed
in two weeks. He proposed to light a park
by the aid of an 80-horse power engine,
starting with 2,000 candle lights. He will
use the telegraph poles, with arms across the

tops, placing fifteen lights upon each arm.
The main object is to ascertain how many
electric jets can be obtained from one horse
power. Mr. Edison says the experiment will
enable him to discover any defects and
make the invention complete before adapt-
ing it to the great cities. The thing could
be done in a day. He was working
upon a principle without known laws to
guide him, but experiments demanded both
time and money. He believed that he would
have the light in practical operation in about
six weeks from that time.

The following story, which comes to me
from Bath, will be read with interest by all
concerned in the nature of the securities of
the City of Glasgow Bank. An esteemed
officer of the Corporation met the other day
with a friend who had lately returned from
Australia. In the course of conversation,
the Australian gentleman mentioned that he
had left behind him an estate of ten thou-
sand acres, "and," he added, "I'd willingly
sell it at a penny a thousand." "Done,"
said his companion, drawing a shilling from
his pocket. The vendor was as good as his
word. He brought the title deeds, and the
transaction was completed on the spot.

A DISCOVERY is reported by a newspaper
of Chicago to have been made by a Mr
Stempel, of that city, which dispenses not
only the electric light, but telephones,
phonographs, and all the other wonderful
inventions of the day. Mr. Stempel proposes
not only to light, but also to heat and
furnish water power for the whole of the
United States by one immense and magnifi-
cent scheme. His proposition is that the
tides of the ocean can furnish a constant and
unlimited power which can by friction be
converted into any amount of electricity for
the purpose of creating light, heat, and
power for the use of man. He proposes to
build immense basins in the sea, in the
shallow water of an inlet near the shore,
where there are high floods. Two walls are
to be built strong enough for the purpose.
One will be built at the mouth of the inlet to
shut off the sea; the other a certain distance
apart, to divide the inlet into two basins.
Each wall will have a floodgate, through
which, when open, the sea can flow in. At
high tide the floodgate nearest the land is
shut. Six hours after, at ebb tide, the gate
of the outer basin is closed, and thus Mr
Stempel will have one great basin full of
water. Smaller gates in the wall of the first
basin are then opened, and the water rushes
through, turning as it runs a thousand
turbine wheels which in their turn keep in
motion the electrical machines from which
it is proposed to generate sufficient electricity
to furnish the entire country with light,
heat, and motive power. The cost will, it
is estimated, not exceed 2,000,000,000 dollars,
and Mr. Stempel proposes to bring the matter
before Congress in its next session, and
urge upon the Democrats "to go in for this
scheme, instead of paying the rebel debt and
claims."

AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THEIR
PET SKELETON.—We take the following
from the New York *Times*:—Medical stu-
dents commonly courteous enough toward
the living, but they treat the dead with
much levity and rudeness. Their fondness
for adorning their rooms with skulls and
cross-bones, and working the odd and ends
of skeletons up into drinking-cup, paper
weights, pipe-stems, and other useful
articles, is proverbial. No dreadful detail
of death and corruption is ghastly to them.
They treat corpses with easy familiarity,
and like to show that they are void of all fear
in such matters. This spirit often carries
them beyond what is demanded by the
mere interests of science. The graduating
class at the Dartmouth Medical College
have recently had their class photograph
taken, the skeleton of Evans, the North-
wood murderer, being the central figure of
the group. This skeleton has, so to speak,
led an active life since it was laid aside by
its mortal possessor. Evans' body was,
after his execution, given to the medical
college for dissection. The skeleton,
as having a certain historic interest, was
wired together, and it has since been in
frequent demand for what the playful
Dartmouth student would probably call
decorative purposes. Many a morning
it has been found suspended from the
village flag-pole, or sitting contemplatively
upon the front steps of some timid citizen.
It attended the chapel services one morn-
ing, hanging from a lofty hook. It has
been constantly used to scare Freshmen.
To medical students such pranks are in-
finitely diverting; to others they seem any-
thing but funny. In the finer and nobler
minds, this spirit of horrid levity commonly
ripens into the philosophic calmness with
which old physicians regard the mystery of
death.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Albatross	5	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy & Taiwanfoo	
America	4	C. Graham	Brit. str.	1000	Jan. 17	Landstein & Co.		
Atoll	5	C. Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Dec. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Atlanta	2	H. Petersen	Ger. str.	782	Jan. 16	Meyer & Co.		
Bellona	2	H. Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	Jan. 18	Siemens & Co.		
Bombay	2	H. Langer	Ger. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong		
Chikung	2	H. Alderton	Ger. str.	937	Dec. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Chikung	2	H. Alderton	Ger. str.	1036	Jan. 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Danube	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	799	Dec. 21	Siemens & Co.		
Emeralda	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	661	Jan. 18	Yuen Fat Hong		
Fino	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	336	Jan. 17	Fursell & Co.		
Japan	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	117	Jan. 18	B. K. & W. Y. Dock Co.		
Killarney	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	1665	Jan. 7	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Kwangtung	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	1680	Jan. 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lorne	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	675	Jan. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Mongolia	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	1034	Jan. 12	Melchers & Co.		
Ningpo	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	200	Jan. 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Norna	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	761	Jan. 4	Siemens & Co.		
Oceanic	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Achong		
Pacific	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	3700	Jan. 17	O. & S. S. Co.		
Parado	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	69	Jan. 10	Siemens & Co.		
Perambuco	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	652	Jan. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Peru	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	643	Jan. 12	Melchers & Co.		
Quinta	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	2297	Dec. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sea Gull	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	876	Jan. 7	Seay Shing		
Thales	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Venice	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Venice	3	H. Clancy	Brit. str.	1271	Jan. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sailing Vessels.								
Agate	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	620	Dec. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Alden Beane	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	860	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Alfred	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	906	Jan. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Black Hawk	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1128	Jan. 18	Geo. H. Stevens & Co.		
Black Watch	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	491	Dec. 6	Master		
Carnarvonshire	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	358	Nov. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Charlie	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	256	Jan. 18	Carlowitz & Co.		
Chamer	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1333	Jan. 8	Order		
Chongtoo	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	804	Nov. 14	Borneo Co., Limited		
Christina	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	173	Dec. 2	J. J. don Remedios & Co.		
Cosvan	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Coloma	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	853	Nov. 18	Russell & Co.		
Commissary	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	900	Oct. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Condor	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	368	Nov. 22	Vogel & Co.		
Connaught Ranger	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1163	Dec. 8	Melchers & Co.		
Corea	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	460	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Creswell	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	464	Jan. 9	Meyer & Co.		
Crossed	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	660	Nov. 27	Russell & Co.		
E. C. Mutch	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	182	Jan. 9	Order		
Echo	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	369	Jan. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Emilio Y.	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	724	Nov. 30	D. Musso & Co.		
Esperance	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	272	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fanny	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	314	Nov. 9	Landstein & Co.		
Faugh Balogh	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	440	Dec. 19	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fleeting	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	829	Oct. 17	Vogel & Co.		
Fleischberg	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	305	Nov. 22	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Fontenay	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	635	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Forward	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Friedrich	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	672	Jan. 1	Meyer & Co.		
Gyding	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	240	Jan. 18	Wiel & Co.		
Hall Columbia	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	868	Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Hattie N. Bangs	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	568	Dec. 1	Order		
Hawthorn	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	298	Dec. 2	Wiel & Co.		
Hazelhurst	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	877	Jan. 16	Rozario & Co.		
Helena	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	603	Jan. 1	Carlowitz & Co.		
Herbert Black	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	573	Jan. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Highlander	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Holstein	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	281	Jan. 10	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Invisible	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1450	Dec. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Irene	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	481	Jan. 18	Meyer & Co.		
J. H. Jagersoll	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	609	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.		
Kvik	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	417	Dec. 14	Siemens & Co.		
Laura R. Burnham	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	673	Dec. 16	Order		
Laurel	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	638	Jan. 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lea	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	472	Jan. 13	Order		
Leila	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	245	Oct. 17	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		
Maid of Judah	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	643	Dec. 14	Rozario & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	600	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.		
Matchless	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Mignon	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	484	Jan. 1	Order		
Morning Star	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	570	Dec. 10	Order		
Nicolaus	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	187	Oct. 10	Order		
Nuevo Constante	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	208	Dec. 28	Remedios & Co.		
Onward	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	200	Dec. 27	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Pacific Slope	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	789	Jan. 14	Russell & Co.		
Pilgrim	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	906	Jan. 16	Messageries Maritimes		
P. Fitzpatrick	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	486	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Premier	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	296	Dec. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Prince Arthur	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	611	Dec. 10	Vogel & Co.		
Rosetta McNeil	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	607	Dec. 10	Russell & Co.		
S. R. Bearce	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	908	Jan. 1	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Silver Eagle	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1162	Dec. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Stant	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1169	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.		
Stonewall Jackson	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	600	Dec. 21	Order		
Strathmore	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	943	Jan. 9	Siemens & Co.		
Sumatra	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Sydenham	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	1063	Jan. 5	Vogel & Co.		
Theresa & Nellie	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	373	Nov. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	358	Nov. 18	Carlowitz & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	682	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	584	Jan. 4	Master		
WHAMPOA.								
Florence Nightingale	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	464	Jan. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Helene	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	372	Jan. 18	Wiel & Co.		
Paros	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	342	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
CANTON.								
Amoy	3	H. Clancy	Amer. fge.	814	Jan. 17	Siemens & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Bayan	6	Russian	corvette	2000	10	.....	Dec. 28	R. Poyel
Chrysos	6	Russian	man-of-war	1400	8	.....	Jan. 1	N. M. McNeil
Trish	7	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	W. M. Cleveland
Iron Duke	7	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	.....	14	800	Jan. 4	W. J. Scott
Lawing	7	British	gun vessel	784	3	160	Dec. 25	V. M. Lang
Magpie	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	.....
Meane	6	British	military hospital	2501	.....	.....	.....	.....
San-ke	6	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	Jan. 18	J. H. Wade
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	250	Nov. 18	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Nov. 18	William M. Annesley

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 10, 1879.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
AMERICAN STEAMERS.								
Albatross	5	British	British barque	366	.....	.....	Dec. 28	R. Poyel
America	4	British	British ship	1000	.....	.....	Jan. 1	N. M. McNeil
Atoll	5	Chinese	Golden State	1271	.....	.....	Dec. 21	W. M. Cleveland
Atlanta	2	Chinese	Hans	782	.....	.....	Jan. 4	W. J. Scott
Bellona	2	Chinese	Havilah	789	.....	.....	Dec. 25	V. M. Lang
Bombay	2	Chinese	Helena	749	.....	.....	Nov. 4	.....
Chikung	2	Chinese	Perkins	937	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chikung	2	Chinese	Perkins	1036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danube	3	Chinese	Perkins	799	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emeralda	3	Chinese	Perkins	661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fino	3	Chinese	Perkins	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	3	Chinese	Perkins	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	3	Chinese	Perkins	1665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwangtung	3	Chinese	Perkins	1680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lorne	3	Chinese	Perkins	675	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mongolia	3	Chinese	Perkins	1034	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ningpo	3	Chinese	Perkins	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norna	3	Chinese	Perkins	761	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceanic	3	Chinese	Perkins	606	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	3	Chinese	Perkins	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parado	3	Chinese	Perkins	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perambuco	3	Chinese	Perkins	652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	3	Chinese	Perkins	643	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinta	3	Chinese	Perkins	2297	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Gull	3	Chinese	Perkins	876	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thales	3	Chinese	Perkins	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	3	Chinese	Perkins	820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	3	Chinese	Perkins	1271	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH STEAMERS.								
Albatross	5	British	British barque	366	.....	.....	Dec. 28	R. Poyel
America	4	British	British ship	1000	.....	.....	Jan. 1	N. M. McNeil
Atoll	5	Chinese	Golden State	1271	.....	.....	Dec. 21	W. M. Cleveland
Atlanta	2	Chinese	Hans	782	.....	.....	Jan. 4	W. J. Scott
Bellona	2	Chinese	Havilah	789	.....	.....	Dec. 25	V. M. Lang
Bombay	2	Chinese	Helena	749	.....	.....	Nov. 4	.....
Chikung	2	Chinese	Perkins	937	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chikung	2	Chinese	Perkins	1036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danube	3	Chinese	Perkins	799	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emeralda	3	Chinese	Perkins	661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fino	3	Chinese	Perkins	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	3	Chinese	Perkins	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	3	Chinese	Perkins	1665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwangtung	3	Chinese	Perkins	1680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lorne	3	Chinese	Perkins	675	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mongolia	3	Chinese	Perkins	1034	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ningpo	3	Chinese	Perkins	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norna	3	Chinese	Perkins	761	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceanic	3	Chinese	Perkins	606	.....	.....	.....	.....</